KANSAS.

THE FREE STATE CONVICTS IN KANSAS. Prom Que Special Correspond

LECOMPTON, K. T., Feb. 16, 1857. Among the many subjects of political laterout which stir the pulse at the present and hang like clouds over the future, we are apt to everlook or forget the fate of the Free-State conviets, who are still felons by the infamous decree of an infamous partisan (burt. Gov. Geary has pet pardoned them yet. I am recalled to these rtunates by the report from Tecumseh that the Free-State prisoners in that place, who have not yet been convicted, have all escaped but one. That ne-Mr. Gates, fermerly of Hancock County, Ill., and a noble fellow-is still in prison there.

Affairs have not run very smoothly with the prisoners in Tecumseh of late. They have been ompelled to cut their own firewood, guarded by soldiers; cook their own food, and perform other menial offices. When I last visited them they were a sad group for a freeman to contemplate. The cell is in the basement of the Court-House. It was a narrow room, bare brick walls, a cold and bare brick floor, and an air of inexpressible discomfort. A grated window let in sufficient of daylight to give it a somwindow let in sufficient of daylight to give it a sombre aspect. A stove was in the center, around which the unfortunate patriots were huddled, and a soldier was inside, behind the door, to guard them. The dim ray of light which struggled through the grate gleamed on his bayonet, and the insulted Republican eagle blazoned on his waist beit. A few blankets, not too clean, were stretched on two planks lying on the floor, on which the prisoners could vary the monotony by reclaning. As these prisoners have not yet been put on trial.

the prisoners could vary the monotony by reclaims.

As these prisoners have not yet been put on trial,
or at least tave been acquitted on all charges
on which they have yet been tried, they refused,
after mature consideration, to cook and do other
menial offices, deciding, very properly, that if they
were to be kept as prisoners, they must be treated
as such, and have food provided for them. In order to coerce them into compliance, the Pro-Slarder to coerce them into compliance, the Pro-Stav-ery authorities determined to give them neither food nor fuel till they agreed to cook the former and cut the latter. For more than two days the prisoners bravely held out, suffering the pangs of husger and cold. This deliberate and atrocious erime, en the part of these Pro-Slavery author-ities entitles each of these scoundrels to a halities entitles each of these scoundrels to a hal-ter, and will be another burning reproach to the General Government until it is punished. The authorities had at last to succumb before the iron resolution of these noble martyr-prisoners. Food was supplied them, but the attendance thus reluc-tantly extorted from them was not of a kind to give much satisfaction. The removal of the greater por-tion of the United States troops at Tecumseb to this place, noticed in a recent letter, gave the opportu-nity, and all save Gates, who, I learn, was unwell, succeeded in making their escape.

necceded in making their oscape.

As the prisoners and convicts still in confine ment are worthy of more interest than has yet been excited in their behalf, I wil give a list of their names, places of residence in the Territory, and their former places of residence. The follow-ing are the Free-State convicts now in Lecompton:

ng are the Free-State convicts now in Lecompton:

F. R. Swift, of Maine, resides in Lawrence.

H. N. Bent, of Massachusetts, resides in Lawrence.

C. L. Preston, of Massachusetts, resides in Lawrence.

A. C. Soulic, of Massachusetts, resides in Lawrence.

James White, of New-York, resides in Lawrence.

E. D. Whipple, of Rhode Island, resides is Lawrence.

Jen Laurie, of Ludiana, resides is Lawrence.

Jeremiah Jordan, of Penn., resides in Lawrence.

A. J. Payne, of Ohio, resides in Lawrence.

George Smith, of Illinois, resides in Lawrence.

Henry Hurd, of Mass., resides in Bioamington.

Thomas Varner, of Mo., resides in Leaven-worth Co.

Alexo Crawford, of Conn., resides in Plymouth.

Milton Kinzie of Iowa, resides in Plymouth K. T.

Ephraim Barontes, of Ill., resides in Plymouth K. T.

Ephraim Barontes, of Ill., resides in Plymouth K. T.

The latter is sick, and has been sent home to his tiends on parole. He was sentenced for six years; the others named for five. Beside these, the follow-ing of the convicted Free State men have escaped:

C. H. Calkins, formerly of Maine.
Edward Cotingham, formerly of Ohio
John Sbugro, seemesly of Springfield, Mase.
Thomas Hawkins, formerly of Himois.
William Patridge, formerly of Wisconsin.

Beside these, another Free State convict escaped, Elias Rourke. He was not arrested while regularly under arms in the Free State ranks, but for quarreling with, and shooting at a bogus County wanted, in violation of even bogus law, to arrest him.

Such is the list. I have a suggestion to make to Such is the list. I have a suggestion to make to the generous Freemen of the North. The Free-Easte convicts are suffering and have suffered much. For nearly six months, the Hickory Point heroes have been subjected to all the cruelties and losses of such an imprisonment. While suffering thus for the cause, they have been mable to increase the the cause, "by have been unable to improve their claims or p themselves and the families of those who had families from want. Let me urge that a fund be raised to give each of these \$200 to purfund be raised to give each of these \$200 to purchase his claim when it comes in the market, so that they may not lose. I. Let it at least be raised for the sixteen convicts and Mr. Gates, who are still in prison; although I think that it would be amiss to let all of them receive that much.

By the report of the Master of Convicts, it appears that the sixteen or twenty convicts at Lecompton have cost \$1,657 47 in two months. If so, what will they do when they have all the Free-State men indicted to keep as convicts, and for six or twenty

ion have cost \$1,657 47 in two months. It so, what will they do when they have all the Free-State men indicted, to keep as convicts, and for six or twenty years? I expect Grover's "tun of iron" will be resorted to, and they will be hired out. They were already hired out for a short time; but it was to Pro-Slavery men, and as these wouldn't pay it was discontinued. While at work, the convicts were induced to work by a promise of getting part of the wages—a promise not kept, even when the wages were collected.

A CARD.

A portion of the undersigned have seen Kansas life in every phase-some of us have thrice Summered and Wintered very nearly in this country; have mingled with her people, and with them labored in the Free-State cause; participated in her joys and sorrows, her wars and defenses, her dangers and her perils, her ferioge and her trials. We have threaded her paths and traveled her highways; we are acquainted with her rivers and wide-spread prairies, and have stood en-

sufferinge and her trials. We have threaded her paths and traveled her highways; we are acquainted with her rivers and wide-spread prairies, and have stood entraced at the view of her unrivaled landscape scenery; we have laved in her paols, and been retreahed from her babbling springs; we have plowed and planted her rich prairies and gathered their generous returns; we have backed in her mellow sun and been grack down by his westidan rays; been cooled by her ever-blowing Summer bresses and faced her Winter blasts; we are acquainted with her towns and archie lands, and have noted the advantages and disadvantages for settlement and a home.

The conclusion of the whole matter in our minds is that no centry presents greater inducements to the man of moderate capital to open a new farm—one that must soon become very valuable; and ne better chances to tempt the capitalist to make partial investments than are presented by our towns and cities. Beyond any material consideration is the help we need to make this a Free State. Not now by Sharp's Ritles, but in the legitimate, Constitutional, American way, as you, in the Free States nobly tried in November, but failed. Do you love Free dom't We beg of you, those that can to show that fore by assing your lot in with us. You will suffer for attime for the want of the comforts left behind but you may make to yourself a tame more temperabable than a monument of aranite.

To be more definite, we are citizens of Company of New-York, to whem this Territory and the North are greatly indebted, for the large number of intelligent and substantial settlers they have send out here. We have a fine location on the great Sante Fe Read, over which passes a larger commerce perhaps than any like read in the whole country. About 80 miles West of the Missouri line, we have good water, timber, stone, coal, and we believe mathle and into ore; with an unantrassed country for richness and beauty, with many de irable "claims" yet open in lose proximity to the town. Also a good saw mill with No logs

to made, and people in Rames, to well or in Mu Will quarrel.
Paule C. Sabnyler.
Paule C. Sabnyler.
Beorge Bration.
David Heover.
N. G. Denamore.
W. W. Fish.
William T. Drew.
Hram D. Preston.
Abel Polley.
John Denisch.
Council City, K. T., Fib. 8, 1857.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

SPEECH OF B. GRATZ BROWN OF ST. LOUIS.

In the Missouri House of Representatives, Feb. 12, 1857.

Mr. SPEAKER, I differ in regard to this emancipation question from many persons here in Missouri, as well as leewhere, who are emancipationists. I differ from them chiefly as to the causes which may produce emacipstion and the means that may haven its accomplish-ment. It may be that I am wrong in the convictions which have been forced upon me by all that I have seen and hear I upon this subject, but yet I cannot forget what I have read of the history of the States of this Union, and all the facts that stand out from those pages so far as they relate to the spread or abolition of Slavery, only tend to confirm me the more in my im-States where it does not now exist, and that in all of them its extirction is chronicled by acts of legislation recorded upon the statute books. But I do not believe that this institution of Slavery ever has been abolished in any of those States simply and solely by those acts. It was virtually gone before it was probinited. Those laws were but the declarations of the existing relations of society in what are now known as the Free States, and not monuments, as many contend, of a high legisla-tive enactment based upon motives of philanthropy. Humanity, unaided, lofty, pure humanity, has played but an ireignificant part in this great, world-wide ques-tion of Slavery and Freedom.

In stating this position, I wish to be fully understood,

and especially as it relates to our own State. It inpresses me as a foregone conclusion that the people of Missouri will pever-neither slaveholders nor nonslaveholders-undertake to abolish the system of Slavery new prevalent among us, as a mere act of humanity to the slave; but that whenever they do take this ma' ter in hand, as a public measure, it will be out of regard for the white map, and not the negro. It will be here, as elsewhere, a conflict of race, and I do say that the increase of free white population, together with the white emigration from other States coming into Missouri, will, whenever and wherever the labor of the white man meets the labor of the slave, beside the same plowshare, in the same harvest-field, face to face, not only be entitled to demand, but will receive the preference, and that the labor of the white man will force the labor of the slave to give place and take

the preference, and that the labor of the white man will force the labor of the slave to give place and take itself off. The cignity, the interest, the social relations of the white population, not less than the Democratic equality that interpenetrates all of our institutions of government, will necessitate this result; and when it does transpire it will be well for the country. This what has accomplished the extermination of systems of Slavery in the Northers States of our Union, and it is to this that we must look in any and all predictions touching the future of the Southers Scales, als. Paper edicts and proposed statutes will be of little force or effect until population, and free white population at that, shall insist upon its rights of labor, and supply the great substratum upon which society rest for support and to which it looks for production.

Viewing the question of gradual emancipation as a labor question, and in that light alone, I cannot but regard the resolution now submitted as having more significance, and a more sinister bearing than its mere language might seem to warrant. I look upon it not only as the initiation of a political agitation, but also as a blow indirectly struck at the white laboring men of this State.

It must be apparent to all that the legitima'e inference from the demunciation of all emancipation mevements, as contaised in the resolution before us, is antagonistic to the diguity of white labor; that it aims to place it on the same level with alave labor; and that it designs to it a disgree and a sigma. It would mold public opinion in this State after the aristocratic fastion, if its meaning could be accomplished, and in after years entail upon our commonwealth those extreme and radical disparities between different classes of society which, the records of the past teach us, are fruitful only of revolutions, of civil wars and the event of a deal upon to see who pin their faith to its Pro-Slavery doctrine to vindicate it from the charge, if they would not merit indignant repud

The time at which this act went into operation I also not name, but that it is in operation I will establish by most convincing evidence—and that it is an act stronger in systax, more thorough in effect, and specifier in result than any written law which could be instribed upon the statutes here, few will doubt when they come to consider the proofs. Look to the laboring population which is country into your State; which is crewding your highways; which is extending itself all ny your streams and railways; which is building up iterishing towns, laying out feet is farms, planning vineyards in all rections of this State, and you will see the movement to which I refer. Look again, likewise, and observe that wherever this population has fixed its domical or rested in its course, there it has driven off the institution of Slavery before it as chaff before the Winter wind, and you will there see how potent and immediate it is in its enforcement—bow irresistable in its decrees. The census of Missouri has been taken during the past year, and now lies upon your tables; and there are startling facts revealed in that endineration which will bear me out in all that I have said. To them I wish to refer you for evidence that this abolishment of Slavery, which you are here seeking to effice and suppress by paper manifectoes, is that this abolishment of Slavery, which you are here seeking to stifle and suppress by paper manifestoes, is already in force, and is fast gathering a strength and momentum that must soon crush out all opposition. The census is the act of gradual emancipation in Missours. The returns are before us. Let us examine them and compare them with the figures of preceding years. I hold in my hand both the census for the year 1856 and that of the year 1851, embracing a period of five years between them and thus afterding a fair method of analysing the mutations of populations during that interval. I will make them the basis of some calculations, and ask of representatives that they will reflect upon eahibits presented, and then say whether I have been have jut assertion, or inaccurate in any statement. There are, Sir, by computation, twenty five counties in this State, which show an actual decrease of the number of slaves in each of them single 1851. There are 107 counties in Missouri, so that it appears at the very outset they, in nearly one fourth of the whole number Slavery has positively decreased within the last five years. Those counties to which I refer are as follows:

refer are as follow	B:			
N. 2. A. C. C. S. S. C. C. C. S.	1851.	1856.	1851.	1856.
Counties.	Siaves.	Slaves.	F. White	F While.
Cape Girardeau		1,201	12,241	11,041
Crawford		257	6,112	7,434
Dade	269	267	3,978	5,851
Franklin	1 460	1,3:8	9.562	11.535
Jefferren		423	6,416	2.635
Madison	496	571	3,3-5	5,631
Marion	2,843	2,649	9,391	10.422
Miller	189	100	3,645	3,951
Gasconade		46	4,586	6.854
Per y	793	656	6.427	7,509
Ripley		77	2.714	3,771
St. Charles		L260	9,505	11.333
St. Francois	1.821	7.6	4,295	5,433
Str. Generieve		546	1,699	5.527
St. Louis		4,223	90,097	180.4%
Schuyler	55	51	3,232	4,635
Sullivan	88	62	2 605	5,044
Texu.	42	5.5	2 271	3,456
Washington	1.077	1.665	7, 738	9.070
Wright	82	29	3.3/5	3,060
Harrison	13		2.434	7.634
McDonald	83	51	2,154	3,732
Oregon		15	1.413	5.381
Jeage	271	270	6.424	6.222
Cele	1,(87	859	5,717	9,210
Total	.21 626	17,084	222,693	294,490

..... 4.442 .. 75,797

these counties are the same in which white emigrate to this Brate are known by every gentleman beauto have principally seried. Pranklin, Jefformor, Washington, St. Charies, Ste. Genevieve. O is. Oence and Garconade have received within the last five years a large influx of German laboring population. Others have been settled up by an industrions class of farm on cenning from the older States. St. Louis has drawn its furnease from all lands and tongues and trades and repheres of life, and in each and all the system of Slavery has receded before the advance of the white race. It is in these counties chiefly that the laboring slave, and it is there that in the course of but five years, and amid all the excitement of a wild Slavery favore which as ept over our State as a wind of desoistion, and at a time when men's lives were held in imminent ipopardy who refused 40 accord a divinity to this in stitution, there and then, I say, the energies of the white man, his demand for labor, his fragility, economy and industry, have compelled the usages and institutions of Slavery to make room for him and go down in the conflict. As another, and a strong evidence of what I have stated, that a gradual emancipation act is already in force in Missouri, I call the abtenition of Representatives to what is transpiring and is known to be transpiring by many now within the cond of my voice, in the counties of this State that border upon the State of Iowa. The results of the systems of Slave labor and Five labor, and the effects upon the weelth and welfare of communities, are there distinally visible in the rival Commonwealths. The Iowa line divices the two as clearly and strikingly as the lucid line of water which distinguishes the turbid and maddy torrents of the Missouri from the blue and sparkling currents of the Missouri from the blue and sparkling currents of the Missouri from the blue and sparkling transless that the relative price of land in the two states. In Iowa, land of like soit and situation is fully twice as highs are my

Counties	1851. Siaves.	1856.	1851.	Free white
Atchieon		85	1,648	3,312
NOGAWAY		148	2,048	4,624
Gentry	50	69	4 197	8,721
Harrison		8	2.434	7 634
M+rcer		23	2,676	5.569
Putnem		31	915	5,570
chuyler		51	3 212	4 635
cotland	151	266	3,665	7,157
Grundy	149	188	1,856	4,989
Sullivan	68	62	2,895	5,044
Total	633	871	\$5,564	57,255

Counties.	1851.	1856.	1851. F. White.	1836.
Boone		+ 4,712	11,315	14.54
Buchanan	962	1,796	12.074	13,991
Callowsy	3 907	4.827	9 921	11,15
Howard	4 891	5,674	9. 88	9.34
Jackson	2 970	3 858	11,631	18 17
Johnson	578	1,513	6,585	10,880
Lafayette	4 614	6,107	9,077	10,054
New-Madrid	1.173	1,649	4,660	4,817
Pike	3,275	3,863	10,334	12,224
Platte	2,798	3,296	14,151	15,386
Sallue	2,719	4.404	6,124	8.21
Carroll	621	1,248	4,627	8,408
Total	32,414	42,644	108.559	129,943

in five years...

But these 95 counties routen a free white population of 669,921, and a slave population of 57,41, or one slave to 11 whites. These faces and figures demonstrate that in eight-tenths of the State, being 35 counties out of 107, upon a status of population or 11 white to every slave, the increase of inhabitants exhibits 81 free whites to every slave; thus demonstrating beyond all question or cavil, that the emigration which is five ing into our State from the older States and rom Europe is indisputably satagonistic to the system of Statery. These are matters that Representatives should consider well when seeking sgain to renew a rope is indisputably subset.

Starcry. There are matters that Representatives abould consider well when seeking again to renew a Slavery agitation for there is no one thing surer on this earth than that every disturbance of the question of Slavery contributes to stake the fabric upon which the system rests, and give greater zeal and imputs to the advance of white labor. I have adduced 12 counties as containing tearly balf of the staves in Missami. Let me refer to some of them again before passing on Two, and these among the largest are especially to be noted to wit: Howard and Lafayette. In each of noted, to wit: Howard and Lafayette. noted, to wit: Howard and Lafayette. In each of them, it wid be remembered, that the increase of slave is larger than that of free white citizens since 1851

trophy of our own civilization. Sir, I would ask what 'The Counties of Clay, De Kaib and Clark were not re-turned in Mon. They are not down, therefore, as in 1851.

act you can pass in this General Assembly, equal to that cansus return for 1866. There is nothing that you can't record records as law here of the people, and while legislation may aid that move mer, the property of the pr

sabist, there the sturdy enterprise and unconquerable toil of the Teutonic race has built up flourisating villages and extended long lines of settlement. The banks of the Missoni and the Mississippi, not less than the routes of our various railroads, turnish abundant evidence of this fact. But I contend that such restrictions upon white population, such repression within the poorest parts of Missoni, is neither just nor wise, nor liberal as a policy, in regard to immigration, and that these who would crash out the emaccipation movement that offers the only speedy relief to such a state of things, thereby make a discrimination against the white man and in favor of the slave. I am satisfied from my own observation in connection with this subject that this tendency to segregate into isolated communities has been in great part caused by those very Pro-Slavery crurades which have been latterly the staple of politics in Missouri, and hence it is that I arraign the mon who have figured in such concerted spirations, and the party that has lent itself to such work, as the foe to immigration into our State. Furthermore, I here make prosen meat before the people, as guilty of a high crime in this behalf, of that political organization styling itself National Democratic though in truth a more Pro-Slavery Disunion organization, which has this day brought forward the resolutions against which I have addressed my arguments. Sir, there is no middle ground whereon men may stand and encourage immigration while at

Disunion organization, which has this day brought forward the resolutions sgainest which I have addressed my arguments. Sir, there is no middle ground whereon nen may stand and encourage immigration while at the same time they make war upon emancipation. The two are so bound up together that they may not be separated. That party which undertakes, by entries upon the public journals here, to avow itself at one and the same time as the friend of immigration and the pecu iar champion of the adopted citizen, and as the fee to the gradual extinction of Slavery and the assaliant of the rights of white laboring men, is simply self-convicted of imposture. Immigration is extinguishing slavery wherever it obtains, and the so called "Na-"tional Democrats" may set it down in their books that when they adopt the negro, they disconnect themselves from the confidence and support of the laboring abite man to matter what may be his race or clime or longue. There is no stand point between the two The party that plants itself upon the resolution before us must accept the consequences of the position. Wedded to a Pre-Slavery propaganda they may as well and not eat once the nece sary result of their cardinal does in a proclaim bostility to all immigration, but their of all to that of foreign and adopted citizens. And be it understood that I do not say this in view of any Know Nothing proclivities those gentlemen may have evit ced in the part, or of any present party lines which may exist in this General Assembly. A transient order grew up in a night and was cut down in a day, which had for its object the currentment of the citizen rights of a large clear in the United States. The party with which I have acted, and I my elf-as bitterly as any, was and ever will be opposed upor principle, to the creed which they

bad for its object the curtailment of the citizen rights of a large cless in the United States. The party with which I have acted, and I myrel' as bitterly as any, was undever will be opposed upor principle, to the creed which they put forth. But they are gone now—the issue they made is a dead issue, condemned by the country, and I have no mission to invade the sepulcher, or disturb the remains. It might be sufficient to say that, while the American order aimed only to a rip foreign immigration of its franchise, the Pro-Slavery Democracy have gone further and inaugurated an attack upon its latter. The one raised an outery at the rights which Government had granted to all; the other deals a blow at the inberkance which God has conferred upon every one. Choose between them; but let me say for my own justification, that I infinitely more respect and tolerate the first than the last. In approaching the close of this inquiry into the facts connected with the matter of Slavery as a labor system in Missouri, and the manifold departments of wealth and industry that may be affected by its gradual emancipation, I cannot forbear adverting to one topic which is often put forth as an argument by those who centend for the perpetuation of the institution. It is that any change in our present domestic relations would be fraught with the incalculable evil of separating as from the South and attaching us to the North. It is urged that Missouri belongs to the South—is identified with

the South, and abould therefore as these both, as moch through prides an earlier in that Real. Elevari has a costing in our anneal with the Seath, altered in the seath and the seath of the projection of the seath of the Seath and the the Seath and the seath of the the highest instrument of writing in our organic law. The Constitution of Missouri has made provisions concerning the emancipation of all the slaves in the State. The first article of the 26th section, while defining and limiting the power of the General Assembly " for the emancipation of slaves," yet points out two modes in which it may be done. The course of coming events was clearly torescen by those who framed that charter of rights, and this great change was discussed and provided for in accordance with ideas that then prevailed. It was, moreover, incorporated into the organic law that the Constitution itself could be amended upon this as well as all other subjects, by two successive and that the Constitution itself could be amended upon this as well as all other subjects, by two successive and concurring General Assemblies. If, then, Sir, I or you, or any other, may be impelled to urge a radical but gradual reform in regard to the institution of Slevery, may we not, with the Consitution of Misscuri in hand—with high considerations of the welfare of the State at heart—and with the rights and interests of 800,000 free white citizens in our heeping—may we not, I say, feel fully prepared to stand forward and answer at the bar of public opinion with triumphant and convincing argument?

THE BOUTHERN STATES OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN UNION. BY AN ENGLISH TRAVELER. From The London Daily News.

COLUMBUS, Mississippi, Nov. 24, 1856.

I would not recommend any ardent admirer of
Democratic institutions to pay a visit to the State House of Alabama at Montgomery. He would need a vest deal of enthusiaem to reconcile him to the interior of that imposing structure during the vacation of the august body which holds its sittings within its walls. It stands, with dome and portico, snow white columns and marble steps, at the head of the street which intersects the capital, and everlooks from one of the few eminences to be found in this part of the Stare, a wide expanse of some of the richest champaign country in the world. No legislative body, perhaps, ever had its council hall on a more imposing site. But I regretted to see that the marble steps, the marble ball, the very floor of the chambers the Speaker's tribunal, the chairs, the carpet, the stoves, the deaks, the galleries, every spot in the building on which salva could fall, and which tobacco juice could stain, was defiled and defaced. The whole of the interior was just in the state in which the close of the session left it, plus some hundred pounds of dust accumulated during the Antumn. The used up quids the rejected resolutions, the still-born amendments, the spittoons, cigar ends, the apolit pers, the blotting paper, the choked-up inkstands, the Speaker's hammer, the fragments of printed votes, the dog-eared copies of reports and jeurnals, still lay precisely as the members left them when last they rashed forth on their way homeward to "stump it "during "the campaign." There is a man paid, I believe, some thousands of dollars to keep this parliamentary temple in order; but, his most servants who have many masters, he leaves his work to nature, and lets his charge take care of itself. It needed a pleasant sull down the Alabama River to Selma in one of those airy steamers which our Thames boat people would do well to copy, to afface the disagreeable impression left by a spectacle of so much dirt and disorder in the fountain head of law and order. It was as good an illustration as I have ever seen of the lax discipline which democracy maintains among its hirelings; but, to be sure, it would be difficult to show what connection there is between democracy and spitting. One thing is certain, that carpets and marble floors should be eschewed in all places of public resort in America until quide walls. It stands, with dome and portico, snow white columns and marble steps, at the head of the street

their fellows as fares, as managers of thestar leek upon the public as money, and doctors as exhibit, so the cleud-capped towers, the gorgeons paleons, the great globe itself—all are to the chower but so many spiritoons. Where to spit, which point he can reach, what point he wishes he could reach, are the things ever appearant in his mind. He has no eye for aught elss. No place is sacred to him. His mother's tombetone, or the eye of an enemy, compy exactly the same standing in his scale of himes and propriety. It is the great vice of Young America, and is utterly destroying that portion of his person which exercises an influence upon the Government of the country quite as strong, though perhaps less direct, than the head—his stomach. Tobacco chewing, mean three times a day, hot rolls and buckwheat cakes at night, are helping an enervating climate to wipe out night, are beloing an enervating climate to wise out from the Southern Americans all physical resemblance to the burly and robust race of which they are a dys-peptic offshoot.

I went ashore at Selma, a small but thriving town a

I went shore at Seema, a small but they riving our abundred miles below Montgomery, to take horse for the West, and left on the following morning in bright smalline, taking the road to Columbus as the first stage in my journey. Throughout the 130 miles which I traversed during the following four days the scenery awer varied in the least. The cicarings in the forcet were in some places more extensive than others, and in some the menotony of the plain was broken by undustrious; but mile after mile the leading features of the landscape were precisely the same. Alabama was first set led in 1816. Up to that period it was occupied by the Indiena, who gave it the name it now bears imensing "Here we rest", when they retired before the onward, march of the wifites from the Carolinas and Georgia. The carly colonists, as well as those who have since followed in their footsteps, were the poor whites of Carolina and Virginia—those unfortunates whom the Biave States invariably cost, off as worthless so soon as they crease the proprietors of negrees. In a Slave State there is to place for a man who does not himself own slaves. Field labri is a degradation to which even the last extremity of misery will not drive him to submit. Hunting us a precarious mode of obtaining a livelihood. If he has a patch of land, he sells it to his wealthy neighbor at 18 or 20 dollars an acre and goes west to purchase spatch four or five times as large for a tenth of the sum, and if possible a regree or two, in some less thickly peopled dis rict. These outcasts, and not foreign immigrants, act as pioneers in all the new country south of Mason and Dison's line. It was by these, driven oug frout virginia and the Carolines that the Alabama was affected to the contrasts, and not foreign immigrants, act as pioneers in all the new country south of Mason and Dison's him to the proper of the country and the second growth of timber. In many places this people dis virture to years been pouring a similar tide of adventure and the black of house and the last

Ride a little further and you come upon the blot, the sear, the disenchantment. Perhaps twenty yards from this stately massion in which you fancy you could dream away life with the woman you adore, without ever having eye or ear offended by one unpleasing sight or sound, you come upon a small village of black cabins, ten feet by six, with balf naked black children lying about the door; dirty black woman dragging, or lying about the door; dirty black women dragging, or hauling, or carrying, or doing something that a woman never ought to haul, or to carry, or to do; hogs in dozens racing up and down and rooting great holes in the soit; old smoke-colored rags hanging out to dry on rails; old saucepans strewed about the threshold. on rails; old saucepans strewed about the threshold, and, in short, every evidence that any one would care to see of squalor and discomfort. This is the "niggor quarter." I defy, not to say any artist, but any man in whom God has implanted the smallest sense of the picturesque or the decent, not to be offended, psined, desillusionné by the effect of slavery upon the landscape. This is a side of the question, however, which is not likely to excite much attention in this part of the would. he world.

It is customary in traveling through this country,

scape. This is a side of the question, however, which is not likely to excite much attention in this part of the world.

It is customary in traveling through this country, where towns are few and taverns scarce and vile, to stop at the planters' houses along the road, and pay for your bed and board in the morning just as if you had staid at an inn. The custom is rather repugnant to our Old World notions of hospitality, but it appears to me an excellent one for both the host and his guest. The one feels less bored by demands upon his kindness, as soon as it ceases to be merely a kindness to comply with them, and the other has no fear about intruding or being troublecome when he knows he will have to pay for his entertainment. It is rarely, however, that the entrée can be obtained into the houses of wealthy planters in this way. They will not be bothered by your visitz, and if you apply to them have no hesitation in politely passing you on to such of their neighbors as have less money or more generoity. You are generally shown into a sitting-room, whose clean, prim appearance, pious books, and "anti-Macassars" of curious pattern, betoken its strict allocation to state ures and state occasions. A wood fire is lighted in a yawning fire place of mediaval proportions, and your host and you sit down by it to talk away the evening. In these regions he never keeps long off the topic nearest his heart—cotton—the quantity there is of it, the price it will bring, the price it brought thest year, the prices of niggers and nules; and in nearly every case he finally lights down heavy-handed upon the North and the Abditionists, upon whom he does summary justice. The "agriculture and in nearly every case he finally lights down heavy-handed upon the North and the Abditionists, upon whom he does summary justice. The "agriculture with him, in torrid or temperate zone, in the land of the rising or of the setting sum. He cings fondly to old ways in his own calling—thates new forms, and have seen in the last stage of decline. A more